

## SPORTS



### Leaders going strong in GDR figure skating

Katarina Witt, a 17-year-old schoolgirl from Karl-Marx-Stadt, in the GDR, won her third successive figure-skating national title. The runner-up in the European and world championships won all three events in the women's programme.

Last year's European and world champions Sabina Baess and Tassilo Thierbach won the pairs, though encountering a lot of opposition from Birgit Lorenz and Knut Schubert. Babette Hübner and Torsten Ohlow, who recently competed for the "Moscow News" Prize, came third.

As expected, Falko Kirschen was the top male competitor.



Finland ski-jumper Matti Nykänen got off to a good start this season, winning the annual "Tour of Four Ski-Jumps" ended at Bischofshofen, Austria, totalling 880.8 points. Gerni Welsch of the GDR, came second and Canadian Horst Bulau third.

Photo AP-TASS

### BRAZIL STARTS TRAINING

The Brazil football team will start training for the 1986 world championship this summer. They won the title in 1958, 1962 and 1970, and after failing to triumph again last year in Spain they are determined to win the title anew, all the more so because they may well be hosting the 1990 championship following

Colombia's refusal to hold it. Recently the Brazil football association formally requested FIFA permission to hold the 1986 spectacular, alongside the United States, Mexico and Canada.

On their forthcoming European tour Brazil will play Portugal on June 8, and the world-champions West Germany on June 12. They will challenge Switzerland on June 17 and will wind up the tour by playing against Sweden on June 21. There are plans for the Swedish and Brazil veterans who clashed in the 1958 World Cup finals exactly 25 years ago to face each other again on June 21 in Göteborg. Twenty-five years ago Brazil triumphed, 5-2, and virtually the same sides will be in action again this summer.

### YACHTING

Only the closing seventh race of the Flying Dutchman world title for West Germany's Ulf von Schwarz and Peter Fro-

schl. The championship was held in the Corio Bay near Geelong in southern Australia.

### AT THE COUNTRY'S CHAMPIONSHIPS



The visiting Alma-Ata bandy club beat Moscow Dynamo in Moscow 6-3.

Photo by Yuri Vasilyev

The Moscow University team threatened the Moscow Dynamo goal in a highlight game in the recently started national water polo championship. The former won 9-6.

Photo by Yuri Tutov



### Triumph for Switzerland

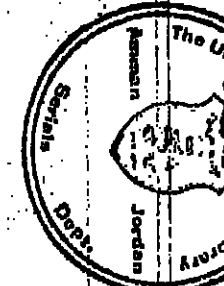
Pirmin Zurbriggen, of Switzerland, leads the world Alpine cup standings with 103 points after winning the giant slalom at Adelboden where two of his compatriots ran up to him. Peter Müller and Conradin Cathomen, both of Switzerland, are in second position with 93 points each. Cathomen won the downhill at Val d'Isère in France on a 3,410 m course with a 915 m drop. Incidentally, he picked up 84 points in the downhill. Following the Swiss are three Austrians, proving that this country is still going strong in the sport.

American Tamara McKinney won the special slalom at Davos, Switzerland, 0.18 sec ahead of the women's overall leader Erika Hess, of Switzerland (they now have 117 and 125 points respectively).

### OLYMPIC DINARS

The Belgrade Mint is now working on 'Olympic silver and gold coins valued at 100, 500, 850 and 5,000 dinars each. They depict the following sporting events: ice hockey, figure skating, downhill, slalom, bobsleigh, and ski jumping — to be held at the Sarajevo Olympics.

### Round the Soviet Union



THE SOVIET AND INDIAN LINGUISTS HAVE JOINTLY PREPARED TWO RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS. One of them will be used by philology students in the fields of ecology, science and culture. The textbooks were published by the Moscow-based Russian Language Publishers.

THE TENTH BRIDGE ACROSS THE NEVA HAS BEEN

COMPLETED IN LENINGRAD. It is called Ladoga after the lake, in the area of which exactly 40 years ago Soviet troops launched an offensive against the Nazi forces encircling the city and broke the siege.

A MONUMENT TO THE FIGHTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT WILL BE ERRECTED IN MOSCOW. It will be a sculptural composition centered around a worker, standing against the background of the earth. The worker is a symbol calling the nations of the world to struggle for liberation from the chains of capitalism and colonialism.

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### MEETING OF PEACE-LOVING FORCES

Vienna. A consultative meeting has taken place here of the international Liaison Forum of Peace Forces. Representatives of the public from more than 20 countries, including the Soviet Union, took part.

In a communique published here it is noted that the year 1983 will be decisive in the worldwide struggle for disarmament and peace. Any further continuation in the dangerous

(Continued on page 2)



Despite the difficulties and hardships of guerrilla life and having to run the risk of death every day, the Salvadoran patriots continue their active fight against the reactionary regime supported by Washington. In the photo: fighters of the Farabundo Martí (FMLN) building a hideout.

### A talk in the Kremlin

The Deputy President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasily Kuznetsov received Elmar, the Metropolitan of Minsk and Białystok, in the Kremlin on January 17. The latter handed over to Kuznetsov the message to the Soviet leaders as well as the resolution on nuclear disarmament and the appeal to the 37th UN General Assembly session, adopted at the session of the working presidium of the world conference "Religions Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe".

In the talk that followed Vasily Kuznetsov noted that the documents would be carefully studied.

The Soviet Union, he stressed, has been and will always remain a resolute and staunch fighter for the curbing of the arms race and for the protection of the main, basic human right—the right to life. At the present time the international situation has been aggravated to a very dangerous degree and it is not the Soviet Union which is responsible for this. Under these conditions, efforts directed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear war are the supreme

(Continued on page 2)

### Olof PALME: No victors in nuclear war

Algiers. The struggle for peace and against nuclear disaster is the most important and pressing task facing mankind, said the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in an interview to the Algerian newspaper "el Moudjahid". The Swedish premier has sharply criticized the American administration which, he said, came into office with the intention of torpedoing détente, arming itself, and building up a huge nuclear potential, with which it intends to

win a nuclear war. Being possessed by this insane idea, he continued, Washington expects to reverse the present situation, forgetting that in a nuclear war there can be neither victors nor vanquished, and that everyone will lose.

O. Palme described as cynical the assertions about the possibility of fighting a so-called limited war. This could not be controlled, he said, and would inevitably develop into a worldwide disaster.

### The American president's press conference

Washington. In view of the appearance in the American and foreign press of increasing numbers of reports of "chaos" and "confusion" in the supreme echelons of power in the United States, President Reagan has held an emergency press conference.

One of the journalists putting a question to the president said in his straight that the impression is being created that disorder reigns in the White

(Continued on page 2)

### THE ARTIST AND HIS TIME

Among those attending the 6th congress of Soviet artists are painters, graphic artists, masters of the applied art and sculptors of 44 different nationalities. Also taking part are foreign guests.

The artistic results of the five-year plan and the vital task of Soviet art are at the centre of delegates' attention. Board chairman Nikolai Ponomarev delivered a report "For the lofty public duty of the artist".

The congress was preceded by the opening of two major shows — at the Central Exhibition Hall

### A WAVE AT THE WALLS OF LENINGRAD

On the night of January 15 Leningrad was hit by another cyclone in the form of summer-like warm rain. It formed over southern Sweden, swiftly crossed the Baltic and produced a long tidal wave at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. By noon the water level in the Neva and the channels of the Neva delta on which Leningrad stands began

to rise. By 15 p.m. it had reached its maximum of 179 centimetres above the zero mark. However, the advance weather forecast and the measures taken by the city authorities to fight natural calamities, helped avoid major damage. In places the water flooded the streets of the maritime part of the city, causing temporary traffic blocks.

(Manager) and at the Artists Club on Krymskaya embankment—mounted by Soviet artists to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The congress ends on January 19, 1983.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



Gorki Street on a January night.

Photo by A. Fyodorov

### Brilliant win by Soviet chess player

Soviet chess Grandmaster Rafael Vaganian did brilliantly at the annual international tournament at Hastings, Britain, coming out on top with 11 out of

13 possible points and saving up his win with two rounds still to go. Second-placed Vladimir Kramnik, of Yugoslavia, has 2.5 points less.

### ICE-HOCKEY NEWS

After three rounds following a break in the Czechoslovak championship Jihlava Dukla continues in the lead with 44 points from 29 games.

Second-placed TJ Vukovica and Motor (C-Budajovice) are level at 32 points each. The feisty strong Poldi club is firmly anchored at the bottom of the standings with only 18 points.

Most of the NHL clubs have

played more than 40 games out of a total of 80, with six of them totalling up more than 50 points, among them the Chicago Black Hawks (60), Boston Bruins and Philadelphia Flyers (57 each), the Edmonton Oilers (54), the Montreal Canadiens (52) and the Minnesota North Stars (51). The USSR national team recently met four clubs from this leading group.

### BRISBANE PUTS IN A LID FOR THE UNIVERSIAD

The Australian city of Brisbane, capital of Queensland, is ready to host the 1987 Universiad. Last year the Commonwealth Games, in which 2,000 athletes competed in newly built facilities, were held in the city.

The 1983 Universiad to take place in Edmonton, Canada, and the 1985 spectacular in Kobe,

Japan, will each host 5,000 athletes. Brisbane municipal officials claim that the city is well able to handle such an event. Brisbane is hopeful that the 1987 Universiad may be a dress rehearsal for the 1992 Olympics which the city is also planning to bid for.



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COORDINATING BUREAU  
FOCUSES ON LATIN AMERICA

Managua, 116 delegations representing various countries, national liberation movements, and international organizations have taken part in the emergency meeting here of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement to discuss problems relating to Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the final communique, the delegates concentrate on the dangerous tension in Central America and the Caribbean which has arisen as a consequence of the interventionist policies practised by the United States. The document expresses profound concern over the growing threat of aggression against Cuba, and condemns the subversive American policies against Nicaragua, and the imperialist intervention into the affairs of El Salvador.

The foreign ministers, who are

members of the Coordinating Bureau, expressed solidarity with the Chilean people and condemned repression in Guatemala. They also demanded that the United States should strictly adhere to the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty, and that the pockets of colonialism in Latin America be eliminated including the Falkland Islands. Delegates had severe criticism for the plans to create the aggressive South Atlantic military pact SATO to be joined by the racist regime in South Africa and some Latin American countries.

The document stresses the need to restructure international economic relations on the basis of equality and demands that an immediate end be put to acts of economic blackmail against Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua, Surinam and Argentina.

PENTAGON  
HELD RESPONSIBLE

Hanoi. The use by the American army of herbicides and defoliant of military designation caused enormous harm to the health of thousands of people as well as to nature in South Vietnam, said French scientist J. Vidal, one of the participants at an international scientific symposium on the long-range impact of toxic substances on the human organism and the environment.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent he said that it will take at least 20 to 30 years to repair the damage done to

nature in South Vietnam. However, he stressed, it is impossible at the present time to calculate all the results of the American use of chemical substances for military purposes. In the future, we may see manifestations of other harmful effects unknown as yet to modern science.

For mankind there is only one rational road, which guarantees it its future—a complete ban and total elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons, including chemical ones, the French scientist pointed out.



The cod-war between Britain and Denmark: Sorry, old chap, it's a British subject, you know... Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

## MEETING OF PEACE-LOVING FORCES

(Continued from page 1)

nuclear arms race and, in particular, the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, would mean a threat to peace for all the world.

The communique states that the meeting gave special attention to preparation for the Second World Conference — a

dialogue on the problems of disarmament and détente which is to take place on 14-17 November, 1983 in Vienna. The need was noted for ensuring the maximum participation in the dialogue of the broadest circles of representatives from political parties, social organizations, religious and social groups, peace and anti-war movements.

CRITICISM  
OF AMERICAN  
POLICY IN AFRICA

Harare, America and its allies are responsible for the failure of the efforts of the international community to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, Nigerian foreign minister B. M. Kirihi told the 13th conference of the African-American Institute. Simultaneously, despite African protests, Washington is encouraging the racist occupation of Namibia, seeking to "link" the Namibian issue with the situation in Angola. Such an approach to problems in the south of Africa, he stressed, is completely unacceptable to Nigeria and the "front-line states".

The absurdity and hypocrisy of the tales spread by Washington about the "threat" to the security of the South African regime from the Cuban military contingent stationed in Angola, are perfectly obvious. SWAPO president S. Nujoma emphasized. On the contrary, all evidence points to the fact that the real source of tension in this part of Africa is the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime towards Angola and other independent nations, conducted with American support.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© The Canadian government has decided to tighten up to control over imports from the USA of videotapes with American films. Their action was in answer to demands from numerous public organizations to check the flow of patently pornographic material into the country.

© Teheran radio reports that the country's parliament has passed legislation empowering the government to confiscate the property of people who left the country prior to or after the 1979 revolution unless they declare their intention of returning to Iran within the course of two months.

White House  
reshuffle

Washington. The resignation has been officially announced of E. Rostow, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Reports circulating in political circles in Washington speak of further changes in the White House staff and in US government agencies. It has been reported, for instance, that the White House is considering transferring President Reagan's close friend W. Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to the post of White House Chief of Staff. One of the reasons for the reshuffle is thought to be that J. Baker, who is at present in charge of White House staff, and who is said to be close to G. Bush, has rather strained relations with President Reagan's "Californian retinue".

There are reports that following the House of Representatives' vote over allocations for the MX missile in opposition to the White House, the Defense Secretary C. Weinberger also tendered his resignation, which has been rejected by the president. Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, F. Ikin, is also to resign, for the White House holds him responsible for the rift between the administration and Congress over the MX.

## PEOPLE

The British actress Vanessa Redgrave has announced that she intends to make a documentary about the barbaric invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli troops in June last year. Speaking at a press conference in Damascus, she said that her film will be about the infamous bombing raids during the siege of Beirut, which were continued by the Israeli occupation authorities for more than two months.

It will also cover the criminal mass slaughter in the Palestinian camps at Sabra and Chatila organized and carried out on a direct order from the Israeli political leadership. Miss Redgrave stressed the also planned to make a documentary about one of the most repulsive pages in the history of Zionism — the direct links maintaining the major Jewish bourgeoisie in Europe with the German Nazis in the 40s.

POPULATION PATTERN  
IN THE YEAR 2000

Paris. By the year 2000 over half of the globe's population will be urbanites, predicts the French "Les Echos" newspaper.

According to researchers, in the year 2000, Mexico will be the world's biggest city with 31,000,000 inhabitants, and Sao Paulo, the second biggest with over 25,000,000 residents.



America continues its undeclared war against the freedom-loving people of El Salvador. Among other things, it is training counter-revolutionary units, for subsequent infiltration into El Salvador, in many frontier countries—Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, for instance.

In the photo: American "advisers" and Honduran army officers during recent joint manoeuvres in areas bordering on El Salvador.

## Science and technology

## PLASTICS IS THE WORD

Although electronic timepieces are elbowing out conventional watches and clocks, these still manage to hold their own by gaining in perfection. The watches grow slimmer while the movements become lighter. American engineers have even suggested making the movements out of plastics. This technology became a possibility a short while ago with the appearance on the scene of new strong plastics ideal for making wear-resistant wheels and springs. A plastic timepiece weighs only one-tenth of one made out of steel, and it is much cheaper and more reliable.

## A NEW GENERATOR

The Swedish Wind Power Company has a new wind-powered generator on offer for northern areas. It requires a gust of 17 metres per second though for maximal operation so engineer Erik Wikberg had to use a truck for his tests.



Erik Wikberg and the generator.

Photo Pressensbild-TASS

USSR  
COOPERATES  
WITH ECA

Addis Ababa. The Soviet Union has handed over a map of the oil and gas fields in the continent to the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The independent countries in Africa are making wide use both for scientific and practical purposes of a geological map and of a map of the mineral resources of the continent which were compiled by the Soviet Union and handed over to the Commission last year, said ECA's Executive Secretary Adeniji Adediji in his address at the handing over ceremony for the map. He stressed that the Soviet Union was making a tangible contribution to the implementation of the Lagos plan of action for the economic and social development of Africa up to the year 2000. Mr. Adediji pointed to the need for the further expansion of profitable cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Commission on a planned, long-term basis.

## VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

A 'COALITION'  
OF PUPPETS

"Before sending me to the tiger cage you should give me a big stick." That was the reaction of Son Sann, the leader of one of the Khmer migrant groupings, to the suggestion of his American and other foreign masters that he should head the so-called "coalition government" of the non-existent "democratic Kampuchea".

Has he altered his attitude towards his other two partners in the "coalition" since it was set up last summer? I have a lot of my own problems and have no time to occupy myself with those of other people, he said recently to correspondents in Singapore, in answer to their questions about the state of affairs in the "coalition". The journalists took his words to be a sign of discord between the leaders of the reactionary Khmer emigration.

Son Sann himself has no better record than the other members of the " triumvirate". Khieu Samphan, the substitute for the macabre figure of the Kampuchean people's butcher Pol Pot, cannot reconcile himself to the fact that he has been given the third-rate role of "vice-president". The four of them, however, are united by one thing: they are all puppets of the same master.

puchean genocide to estabishle pie and stay in the same boat with those whom the Pol Pot gang used to hold in political obligation.

The "president" of the non-existent state Norodom Sihanouk calls both Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in public "irreprehensibly ambitious men". His real feelings towards them are easily visualized if one recalls that the former is his rival in the struggle for power and the latter has his hands stained with the blood of Sihanouk's five sons and fourteen grandchildren.

The "ligers" entered the "coalition government" cage having no alternative and out of greed. The creators of the "coalition" are not bothered by the mutual relations between its members, they need a pretence for keeping alive the "Kampuchean question".

What is it that has been preventing the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, and, consequently, blocking the way to stronger peace and security in South-East Asia—the answer is the invented "Kampuchean question".

How was it that a split developed during the latest session of the UN General As-

sambly between the countries holding the same or close views on the major problems of the current international situation—once again the culprit is the "Kampuchean question".

The true purpose of the "coalition government" has been highlighted by the problems surrounding the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Delhi next March. At the previous conference in Havana not all the delegations were just in the stance they occupied with relation to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was decided at the time to leave Kampuchea's seat in the movement vacant.

Now certain countries suggest that Sihanouk should be given the right to take part in the Delhi conference. If not as "honorary guest" or even as a "private individual". In other words, they are doing everything possible and under any pretext to place Sihanouk among the heads of state and government of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. This very fact would create publicity for the political shadows.

By introducing the matter of Sihanouk's participation, those

responsible are aiming quite clearly at splitting the non-alignment movement. Let us cast our minds back a few years.

Sihanouk was not invited to the 3rd non-alignment summit conference which was held in Lusaka in 1976 because, not long before, he had been deposed as a result of the Lon Nol coup. The reason given was that he was "not in control of the situation in the capital or in the nation". Such were the views of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, among others.

Is it not ironical, therefore, that now it is these very three countries that should be the first to be in favour of allowing Sihanouk to attend the Delhi conference, although the latter is certainly "not in control of the situation in the capital or in the nation", and, moreover, he cannot even consider himself a representative of the Kampuchean people, having been stripped of his mandate for betrayal of his motherland.

This is also the goal pursued over recent weeks by certain organs of the bourgeois press which have been disseminating cock-and-bull stories about contacts between Sihanouk and Vietnamese representatives which took place, so they say, through the intermediary of third countries. The SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Van called these fabrications quite groundless at his press conference in Hanoi.

A TALK IN  
THE KREMLIN

(Continued from page 1)

duty of all political, public, scientific, religious and other organizations working for peace. From the Soviet side these noble efforts will always meet with understanding and support.

Taking part in the talk was the chairman of the Council on Religious Affairs attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Vladimir Kuryovoy.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## WINDS OF CHANGE

The restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Bolivia is a new telling blow to the walls of mistrust, isolation and hostility being erected around Cuba by Washington architects, stresses G. Petrov, the TASS correspondent in Havana.

The improvement in Cuban-Bolivian relations is evidence not just of the growing prestige of Cuba in the Western hemisphere, but also of the desire of the Latin American nations for solidarity and cooperation to benefit their peoples and world peace.

After the Reagan administration overtly aided with the British aggressor in the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, more and more countries in Latin America are coming round to the idea of setting up a new regional organization with Cuban participation — but barring the United States. Were this project to be realized, Washington itself would be under threat of isolation, Petrov points out.

## FACING A CRITICAL CHOICE

Analysing the initial reaction of the British prime minister to the socialist countries' peace initiatives set forth in the Prague Political Declaration and to Yuri Andropov's address to the USSR 60th anniversary meeting, IZVESTIA's London correspondent V. Skosyrev stresses that Margaret Thatcher maintains that the Soviet proposal for reducing the nuclear potential of both groupings was unacceptable. Why? Because that being the case the USA would be left without medium-range missiles in Europe, which allegedly upset military parity. This thesis needs to be examined very closely, for Thatcher pretends that the American medium-range nuclear missiles taken alone counterbalance the Soviet missiles. But are there no British and French missiles targeted on our territory? asks Skosyrev, or is it that Britain sees its nuclear weapons as being so insignificant that there is no sense in counting them towards the general balance of power?

EGON BAHR: SOVIET INITIATIVES  
— A STEP FORWARD

Answering a question put to him by IZVETURNAYA GAZETA about how he sees the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, Egon Bahr, member of the SDPG delegation for talks in Moscow, Chairman of the West German Bundestag Sub-Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control, said:

Thanks to the proposals put forward by Mr. Andropov, we have witnessed a forward movement in the overall situation. Firstly, the Soviet Union is ready to hold talks over an agreement envisaging the renunciation of the first use not only of nuclear arms, but also of conventional weapons. It will be recalled that the West has so far complained that while suggesting the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has allegedly stressed the need for the additional development of conventional weapons. It is now obvious that both types of weapons are included in the proposal. Nevertheless, to date the official response by Western countries has failed to reflect this change.

Secondly, in view of the equilibrium in conventional weapons between NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet Union has expressed the desire that those armaments be limited and for a search for sensible and mutually acceptable solutions. Now it is up to the West to put forward reciprocal proposals concerning negotiations over a general balance in conventional weapons in Europe.

Thirdly, the new Soviet compromise proposal on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles is a very important step forward. Those who are seriously interested in achieving results at the Geneva talks must welcome this principled initiative.

## LESSONS OF THE 70s

Writing in PRAVDA on positive shifts in the West German approach towards mutual understanding and good-neighbourly relations, V. Koryonov, who recently visited West Germany, stresses, among other things, that despite continued efforts by the enemies of the USSR it is difficult to obscure the truth of the real state of affairs in Europe and worldwide. The lessons of the 70s were not in vain, the most crucial of them being that West Germany has benefited a lot from détente. Millions in the latter country now realize that adherence to détente has given West Germany a bigger say in European and world politics. The anti-war movement has become a real force which no political party today in West Germany can afford to disregard, the author points out.

## OF INTEREST

Prison superintendent  
under arrest

The superintendent of the central Tokyo prison was arrested not so long ago. The prison administration received a warrant for his arrest from the attorney through the post. The custodian of law and order hurried to do their duty despite energetic protests from the "criminals". It later turned out that the attorney had not signed the warrant. A criminal had penetrated into the attorney's office and finding warrant forms

In one of the sales, had killed out one in the name of the prison superintendent stamping it with the official seal. Tokyo newsmen are of the opinion that the vindictive "idea" must have been doing his time at the prison.

Australian Hans Toelting recently attempted to cover 4,000 kilometres from Paris to Sydney in a car powered exclusively by solar energy, using 600 W solar panels. The car had not travelled the 2,000 km. The car had not travelled the 2,000 km. The car had not travelled the 2,000 km.



Photo UPI-TASS



